

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Period of Significance: 1840-1940  
Taneytown District  
Private

The Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District is comprised of 11 mid- to late-nineteenth-century farmsteads, containing 64 historic buildings standing on nearly 270 acres of farm fields, pasture lands, and wood lands. The district is located just south of the mid-eighteenth-century market town of Taneytown in Carroll County, Maryland. Level topography, rich soils, and proximity to urban areas resulted in a farming economy based on commercial agriculture.

The Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District is comprised of historic farmsteads created by the region's middle-class German farmers. The farmhouses are all two-and-a-half stories and feature side-gable roofs. The majority of the houses exhibit symmetrical facades with an entrance located in the center of the primary elevation. Although exceptions exist, the dwellings are primarily three bay and double pile. Most of the farmhouses are of frame construction; two are brick; one is log; and one is log with brick casing. All but one of the frame dwellings have been covered with modern materials.

In addition to the farmhouses, other domestic outbuildings include summer kitchens, privies, woodsheds, smokehouses, pumphouses, and greenhouses. The majority of the properties have barns. Other types of agricultural outbuildings include poultry houses, hog barns, milkhouses, silos, granaries, corncribs, wagon sheds, garages, and machinery sheds. Two of the properties do not have any agricultural outbuildings having been subdivided from a larger tract to create a smaller house lot.

The Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District should be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The district contains vernacular architecture typical of the Pennsylvania Germans that relocated to the northern Maryland area. The district is significant because it typifies this common domestic and agricultural architecture as well as the social patterns of northern Maryland farmers of the period. The buildings, field patterns, and roadways found within its boundaries visually express changes in agriculture, rural society, and architectural forms.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CAFR1578

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

and/or common

### 2. Location

street & number 2175, 2260, 2301 Otterdale Mill Road; 4828, 4910 Feeser Road West;  
4750, 5115, 4819, 4855, 4960 Stonesifer Road; and   not for publicationcity, town Taneytown 2500 Trevanion Road x vicinity of congressional district Taneytown District #1state Maryland county Carroll

### 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>xx</u> district	<u>  </u> public	<u>xx</u> occupied	<u>xx</u> agriculture <u>  </u> museum
<u>  </u> building(s)	<u>xx</u> private	<u>  </u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial <u>  </u> park
<u>  </u> structure	<u>  </u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational <u>xx</u> private residence
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment <u>  </u> religious
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>xx</u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government <u>  </u> scientific
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial <u>  </u> transportation
	<u>xx</u> not applicable	<u>  </u> no	<u>  </u> military <u>  </u> other:

### 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name multiple ownership (see Continuation Sheet 4.1 - Owner of Property)street & number    telephone no.:   city, town    state and zip code   

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse    liber see Cont.street & number N. Court Street    folio Sheet 4.1city, town Westminster state Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

(individual survey forms exist for each residence in Stonesifer Road Rural Historic Dist.  
title Phase I Cultural Resources Report - Taneytown No. 1 Loop 138 kV Transmission Linedate September 1995 / revised May 1997    federal xx state    county    localpository for survey records Maryland Historical Trustcity, town Crownsville state Maryland

Survey No. CARR1578  
 Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
 Taneytown District #1  
 Carroll County, Maryland

#### 4.1 Owner of Property

Survey No.	Property Owner	Owner Address	Liber:Folio
CARR1437	Sandra K. Brunk	2301 Otterdale Mill Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	1284:178
CARR1438	Roy W. & Alma W. Georg	4960 Stonesifer Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	1253:156
CARR1439	Edward M. Dee, et al	4855 Stonesifer Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	1507:653
CARR1440	Joseph L. & Deborah K. Roberts	4819 Stonesifer Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	1004:461
CARR1441	Ellanora Abrecht	2260 Otterdale Mill Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	188:541
CARR1442	William J. Lohr, et al	2175 Otterdale Mill Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	799:956
CARR1443	Larry K. & Margaret A. Davidson	4828 Feeser Road West, Taneytown, MD 21787	482:550
CARR1444	Frank H. Tighe, Jr.	4910 Feeser Road West, Taneytown, MD 21787	795:205
CARR1445	Roy W. and Alma W. Georg	5115 Stonesifer Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	435:716
CARR1446	Melvin H. & Geraldine G. Lewis	4750 Stonesifer Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	573:716
CARR1447	James A. & Brenda J. Selby	2500 Trevanion Road, Taneytown, MD 21787	892:128

## 7. Description

Survey No. CARR1578

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

HISTORIC RESOURCE COUNT: 64

NON-HISTORIC RESOURCE COUNT: 5

The Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District, located south of the city of Taneytown in northwestern Carroll County, Maryland, is comprised of 11 mid to late nineteenth-century farmsteads, containing approximately 64 historic buildings standing on nearly 270 acres of farm fields, pasture lands, and wood lands. A tributary to Big Pipe Creek crosses the level topography of the rural landscape paralleling Otterdale Mill Road at the eastern end of the district. The historic district is roughly bounded by Otterdale Mill Road and Trevanion Road on the east, and Feeser Road on the south and west. Stonesifer Road bisects the district from east to west with the district's northern boundary roughly 1200 feet to the north of the road. Trevanion and Otterdale Mill Roads were early and important byways used by travelers through Taneytown. Trevanion Road led to the county seat at Westminster and Otterdale Mill Road to the grist and saw mills on Big Pipe Creek. Stonesifer Road originated as a farm lane.

The period of significance for the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District is from 1840 to 1940. The majority of buildings on the 11 properties were constructed during this period. The district has few modern intrusions, mostly in the form of concrete block garages and outbuildings. The Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District includes a cohesive group of properties constructed by people of the same culture, wealth, and social standing. The similarity of architectural forms and landscape layout connect these properties into a single identifiable unit. The few modern structures that do exist do not detract from the significance or unity of the district.

The farmsteads in the historic district are distributed evenly across the landscape. Approximately half (5 of 11) are located off Stonesifer Road (CARR1438, CARR1439, CARR1440, CARR1445, CARR1446). Another property is located at the corner of Stonesifer Road and Trevanion Road (CARR1447). Less than half (4 of 11) are located back a farm lane off a main roadway (CARR1437, CARR1438, CARR1443, CARR1444). Due to the level topography of the area, the farmhouses are typically visible from the road. Three of the properties have small bodies of water associated with them, either natural or man-made (CARR1438, CARR1441, CARR1443).

The historic buildings within the historic district date primarily to the nineteenth century. In addition to farmhouses, other domestic outbuildings include privies, summer kitchens, woodsheds, smokehouses, pumphouses, and greenhouses. Summer kitchens are the most common type of domestic outbuilding. Eight of the properties have barns, half of which are bank barns. One barn is a ca. 1930 concrete block and frame dairy barn with a gambrel roof (CARR1444). Other types of agricultural outbuildings include poultry houses, hog barns, milkhouses, silos, granaries, corncribs, wagon sheds, garages, and machinery sheds. All but two of the eleven properties include at least one historic agricultural outbuilding. Both of these

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

### 7.1 Description (continued)

properties without agricultural outbuildings originated as larger farmsteads, but were parceled off in the mid twentieth century as approximately one-acre lots including the dwellings (CARR1439, CARR1441).

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Pennsylvania German farmers migrated south into northern Maryland. The area around Taneytown was largely settled by these farmers during this period. The farmhouses within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District are typical of the distinctive architectural forms used by farmers of German ancestry at that time. As a result, the architecture of the buildings within this region is very similar to that found in Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, and Franklin Counties in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania German farmsteads differ significantly from dwellings of the same period in the southern portion of Carroll County, which reveal Tidewater architectural influences. These dwellings were constructed by farmers of English ancestry, whose main cash crop was tobacco. Tidewater-influenced farmhouses were typically one-and-a-half story, three-bay structures with a full-width front porch and dormers. The houses utilized a hall and parlor plan, featuring two rooms around a central chimney. The small houses were sufficient dwelling space for farmers whose plantations were worked by slave labor. This style is very different from the larger, more massive forms utilized by farmers of German ancestry. Whereas, English farmers utilized slave labor to work their farms, German farmers utilized large families to work theirs, thereby needing the larger houses to provide shelter for their families.

The farmhouses within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District are typical of this larger, heavier German architecture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. All eleven appear to date to the mid to late nineteenth century. The dwellings within the historic district are all two-and-a-half stories and feature side-gable roofs. The majority of the houses exhibit symmetrical facades with an entrance located in the center of the primary elevation. The dwellings are primarily three bay and double pile. Of all of the three-bay structures, only one (CARR1447) has a central door on the second story of the facade that opens to the roof of the first-story entrance portico. Interior layouts of these dwellings consist of a variation of the Continental plan, which features a three-room arrangement using interior end chimneys instead of a central chimney, and a vernacular plan that features a three-room arrangement around a central staircase (Getty 1987:48 and 92-94).

Of the eleven farmhouses, three are four-bay with two central doors on the facade (CARR1442, CARR1443, CARR1446). This form was a popular arrangement for Pennsylvania German vernacular architecture in which a four-bay facade was desired. The use of two central doors was an architectural solution to maintain symmetry that was utilized during the early to mid nineteenth century (Getty 1987:93). Unlike the other double-door farmhouses, CARR1442 has only three, not four, symmetrically spaced windows on the second story.

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

## 7.2 Description (continued)

Half of the properties have extant summer kitchens. Only one farmstead has an attached summer kitchen (CARR1440). Three farms have detached summer kitchens (CARR1439, CARR1442, CARR1445). CARR1442 has two detached summer kitchens; CARR1445 has a summer kitchen that has been relocated on the property. One farmhouse is banked into a hill with an exposed basement level in which the original kitchen was located (CARR1441). This banked construction was typical of German farmhouses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, usually providing easy access to the basement where a root cellar and summer kitchen with a large cooking fireplace were located (Getty 1987:73).

Like the smaller Tidewater-influenced dwellings, most of the historic farmhouses in the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District are of frame construction. There are also dwellings of other materials, including two of brick, one of log, and one of log with brick casing. All but one frame dwelling (CARR1443) has been covered with vinyl, aluminum, or asbestos siding. The two brick farmhouses feature common bond brickwork (CARR1441, CARR1445); however CARR1445 has a facade that features all stretchers. The log farmhouse has been covered with aluminum siding (CARR1442). The brick-cased log house features common bond brickwork (CARR1444). Both of the log houses are located at the southern end of the historic district near the small town of Ottersdale.

The most common farm plan within the district is a linear plan featuring a cluster of domestic outbuildings, most often including a summer kitchen or smoke house, surrounding the dwelling house and a group of agricultural outbuildings associated with the barn. Over 70 percent of the farmsteads retain a nineteenth- or early twentieth-century bank barn or a ca. 1930 concrete block dairy barn. All but one of the barns stand parallel to the farm house. Of the four bank barns that exist, only one stands perpendicular to the farmhouse (CARR1438). Two of these barns have forebays that face south (CARR1443, CARR1445); one to the southeast (CARR1440); and one to the east (CARR1438).

The land surrounding the farmsteads includes pasture land, productive and fallow farm fields, tree rows, and woodlands.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR1578

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1840–1940	Builder/Architect
check:	Applicable Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
	and/or	
	Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
	Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District comprises historic farmsteads created by the region's middle-class farmers of German ancestry during the mid to late nineteenth century. The district is significant because it typifies the common domestic and agricultural architecture and social patterns of northern Maryland farmers of the period. The buildings, field patterns, and roadways found within the approximately 270-acre district visually express changes in agriculture, rural society, and architectural forms. Market agriculture, use of farm machinery, and use of fertilizers became common practices of middle-class farmers during this period.

European settlement within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District began in the mid eighteenth century following the establishment of the village of Taneytown circa 1754. Taneytown developed as a market center located at the intersection of two early major routes--the Native American trail known as the Monocacy Path and the early road between Frederick, Maryland and York, Pennsylvania (Wallace 1987:105; Scharf 1968:837). Much of the initial settlement in the area centralized on Taneytown, which is located to the north of the district. During this early period, Taneytown and the surrounding area, including the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District, was part of Frederick County. Carroll County was not formed until 1837.

A great influx of German and Scotch-Irish settlers entered the northern portion of present Carroll County in the 1760s, joining the English that had previously moved north from areas in southern Maryland (Getty 1987:38-39). The Scotch-Irish principally settled within the village of Taneytown; the surrounding lands were largely settled by German farmers. The area provided free fertile land that was relatively secure from Native American attacks. Religious freedom was also a great draw to the area. Following the establishment of the Mason-Dixon Line in 1767, numerous settlers (many Pennsylvania Germans) moved south into Maryland to avoid being taxed in both states (Warner et al. 1976:23). Early families in the area included the Owingses, Goods, Rosses, Gilberts, Hoovers, Bottses, Koonces, Bowerses, Hockensmiths, Weavers, Fairs, and Emmitts, (TBC 1976:5). Many of these families remained in the Taneytown area well into the twentieth century.

The tract on which Taneytown was located was the first patented in the area. The 60-acre tract, called "Brother's Agreement," was granted in 1740 to Frederick Taney (Warner et al. 1976:21;

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

### 8.1 Significance (continued)

TBC 1976:4). The following decade, Taney's brother Raphael and Edward Diggs compiled parcels of land including "Brother's Agreement," which they patented as "Resurvey on a Brother's Agreement" in 1754 (Scharf 1968:830). The patent was approximately 7900 acres and encompassed the area of the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District.

Although none of the buildings in the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District date to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, the area within the district was settled during this period. The lack of earlier buildings within the historic district fits into the pattern of the transformation of the rural landscape that occurred throughout the Mid-Atlantic region. Early construction focused on impermanent architecture designed to provide quick shelter with the intention of rebuilding within a generation (Herman 1987:84; Getty 1987:40). The 1798 real estate tax for District 3 of Frederick County (the present Taneytown area) showed that there were 169 estates with only 43 assessed with no improvements. Of the dwelling houses on these estates, ten were of brick, thirteen were of stone, and 248 were of log (Lee 1982:18). The condition of a majority of the log dwellings was described as less than good by the assessor. There were 218 barns in the district, the majority of which were of log construction and were noted as in poor condition by the assessor. The generally poor condition of the initial buildings and the early agricultural history of the Taneytown area suggest that the present structures within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District were constructed to replace earlier, cruder buildings.

By the early nineteenth century, Taneytown had grown into a prospering market center. New roads were established to provide direct routes to the town for the transportation of agricultural produce and manufactured products. The area, which had originated with single-family subsistence agriculture, developed into one based on commercial agriculture. Early crops were wheat, oats, rye, clover, corn, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and flax. Tobacco was not as important a crop in the Taneytown area as it was in the eastern and southern portions of the county that were primarily settled by English (Lee 1982:53). Wheat was the area's major cash crop, typically grown by the German farmers in the Taneytown area.

The growth of commercial agriculture from subsistence agriculture resulted in a more lucrative economy. Farmers exhibited this success through the replacement of older impermanent dwellings with new structures meant to last for generations. From 1830 to 1860, despite a national depression, a significant portion of farm income was invested in the construction of new houses and outbuildings (Herman 1987:116).

In 1837, the year that Carroll County was formed, the tax assessment noted that in the Taneytown District (including the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District), two-thirds of the farmhouses were constructed of logs (205), less than one percent were frame construction (2), and approximately 15 percent were constructed of brick (47) or stone (46) (Carroll County Tax Assessment Records 1837). No stone dwellings exist within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic



Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

## 8.2 Significance (continued)

District indicating that the inhabitants were not wealthy enough to construct such substantial residences. Instead, farmers in the historic district typically built their initial dwellings in the tradition of log construction (Getty 1987:43-44). Farmers were not wealthy enough to replace these dwellings (if they did at all) with more substantial buildings until mid century. For example, Peter Shriner was assessed in 1837 for 152 acres upon which sat a log house (Carroll County Tax Assessment Records 1837). It was not until the middle of the century that Shriner was able to replace the log dwelling with the brick farmhouse (CARR1441) that is extant today.

The 1840 census indicates that the Taneytown District had 2480 inhabitants. That total included free blacks and slaves. Free blacks (63) made up 2.5% of the total population and slaves (107) made up 4%. The early families that lived in the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District did not own slaves. The area was characterized by small German farms practicing mixed agriculture. Slave owners typically lived in the eastern and southern areas of the county utilizing slave labor to tend their large tobacco crops (Warner et al. 1976:44). Of the 328 employed persons in the district, 34 percent (110) were engaged in manufacturing and trade and less than 4 percent (11) were engaged in commerce or learned professions, such as engineering (U.S. Federal Census, 1840). The largest occupation within the Taneytown District was farming, which employed 207 persons, or 63 percent of the working population.

According to the 1840 agricultural census, corn (at 254,381 bushels) was the largest crop in the Taneytown District. Other important crops included oats (209,230 bushels), wheat (180,848 bushels), potatoes (112,171 bushels) and rye (72,091 bushels).<sup>1</sup> Tobacco produced 238,560 pounds (Warner et al. 1976:43). Hops, hay, buckwheat, hemp, and flax were also raised as cash crops.

By 1850, it is likely that several of the extant historic farmhouses had been constructed within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District. These dwellings were typical of the vernacular architectural tradition constructed in the mid nineteenth century by farmers of German ancestry. They were all similar in form and appearance, being two-story, three-bay structures with symmetrical facades. The Caroline and Henry Stultz Farm (CARR1437), the Shriner/Hilterbrick House (CARR1438), the Witherow Farm (CARR1440), and the Ridinger/Benner House (CARR1447) were all of frame construction, built as first generation structures in an area with an economy based on commercial agriculture. The Samuel Newcomer House (CARR1441) and the Samuel Shriner Farm (CARR1444) were products of an increasing wealth in the area. The brick Samuel Newcomer House likely replaced an earlier, less substantial structure. The dwelling was constructed into a bank leaving an exposed basement (kitchen) on the facade, which was a

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<sup>1</sup> It is possible that the agricultural statistics reported in 1840 were well below actual production levels, due to the population's suspicion of the widening scope of the census. It is possible that farmers concealed actual amounts thinking the agricultural census was a tool to update taxation rates (Lee 1982:33).

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

### 8.3 Significance (continued)

construction technique typical of German settlers in the region (Getty 1987:73). The log-constructed Samuel Shriner Farmhouse was an early dwelling cased with brick in an attempt to improve or update its appearance. Casing, which was not an inexpensive undertaking, was a subtle method of advertising wealth to the surrounding community (Van Dolsen 1989:99-107).

In 1850, the most common crops grown within the Taneytown District were corn, wheat, and oats. Other field crops included clover seed, peas and beans, buckwheat, and sweet potatoes. Irish potatoes, rye, and tobacco all decreased in production from 1840. Within Carroll County, 279,680 acres were under cultivation, totaling 55 percent of the land (Lee 1982:54). Farmers utilized lime, manure, and clover to make their land more productive. Farm animals included cattle, milk cows, oxen, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, turkeys, and chickens. Animals were slaughtered for profit by almost all farmers, accounting for the number of smokehouses still extant on properties within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District. The value of orchard crops more than doubled from 1840 to 1850. Butter was also a major commodity within the district.

In 1860, there were 215 dwellings within the Taneytown District and 120 persons made their living through farming (U. S. Federal Census, 1860). The average value of a farm within the district was \$4488. The farms within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District were below the average in value, indicating that they were owned and operated by middle-class working farmers. The largest landowner within the historic district at that time was Samuel Newcomer (CARR1441), who owned 153¾ acres at a value of \$3000. Typically, the average farm within the historic district was under 100 acres, just large enough to provide a living through commercial agriculture. Although tenant labor was often used, slave labor was not a factor within the Taneytown District. In 1860, there were nine free African-Americans within the district, but no slaves.

During the 1860s, the Taneytown District increased in wealth, population, and infrastructure. The nearby Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad was chartered in 1852 and provided a faster route for shipping products needed for war.<sup>2</sup> Agricultural products, including cereal grains, corn, and wool, were produced within the district for the war effort. Within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District several additional residences were constructed. The J. Slaughenhaupt Farm (CARR1439), the Barbara Slaughenhaupt House (CARR1442), the H. J. Hilterbrick Farm (CARR1445), and the Shriner/Lewis Farm (CARR1446) were all established during this period. The Barbara Slaughenhaupt Farm and the Shriner/Lewis Farm were both constructed on less than 10 acres, following a trend of subdivision within the area that decreased farm size while increasing population.

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<sup>2</sup> The Taneytown District was not serviced with a rail line until 1872 with the opening of the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad (Lee 1982:60).

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

#### 8.4 Significance (continued)

The 1870 federal census shows that the number of farms within the Taneytown District increased from 105 in 1860 to 186 in 1870. This was due in large part to the general trend of subdivision of the larger farmsteads. The increase in farms provided work for additional farm laborers, whose numbers more than tripled since 1860 from 120 to 398. The number of dwellings also increased from 215 in 1860 to 310 in 1870. In 1870, the average value of a farm in the district was \$5312. Within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District the average value of a farm was less than \$3000. Subdivided properties, such as the 2-acre Barbara Slaughenhaupt Farm and the 16-acre Witherow Farm (CARR1440), brought the average value down. During this period there is a marked division in property acreage within the historic district. The large farms producing for the commercial market generally had over 100 acres and the properties subdivided off the larger farms tended to be under 20 acres. No properties of any acreage between those extremes existed within the historic district.

The variety of crops produced for market also decreased. Larger volumes of cash crops, such as corn and wheat, were raised. A trend toward dairy farming peaked in the 1870s resulting in a significant increase in the manufacture of butter and cheese (Lee 1982:63). This trend resulted in the replacement of numerous barns within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District. Larger barns were constructed to hold the increasingly larger machinery and herds of cattle and their feed. The Ezra and Rebecca Haugh Farm (CARR1443) was constructed during this trend with a large banked dairy barn that was common during the period. In 1880, the same types of crops were being grown.

Presently, the farms within the region still grow corn, wheat, timothy, soybeans, and other grains. Dairy farming is non-existent within the historic district. Fields are in crop or lie fallow. Pastures are empty, not grazed by animals of any kind. The historic buildings standing on the farms within the Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District typify the common middle-class agrarian society of the German farmers within the region (especially the domestic architecture) and the changes in agricultural practices (especially agricultural architecture and smokehouses) and the corresponding changes in daily life.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR1578

see Continuation Sheets 9.1 and 9.2 - Major Bibliographical References

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 270 acresQuadrangle name Taneytown, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

Zone	Easting				Northing				

B 

Zone	Easting				Northing				

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

see Continuation Sheets 8.0 through 8.4 - Significance

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wendy Zug-Gilbert / Principal Investigatororganization Archaeological & Historical Cons., Inc. date July 1998street & number 101 N. Pennsylvania Ave. PO Box 482 telephone (814) 364-2135city or town Centre Hall state Pennsylvania

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

#### 9.1 Major Bibliographical References

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Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Taneytown District  
Carroll County, Maryland

## 9.2 Major Bibliographical References (continued)

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Survey No. CARR1578  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
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Carroll County, Maryland

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN  
DATA STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT

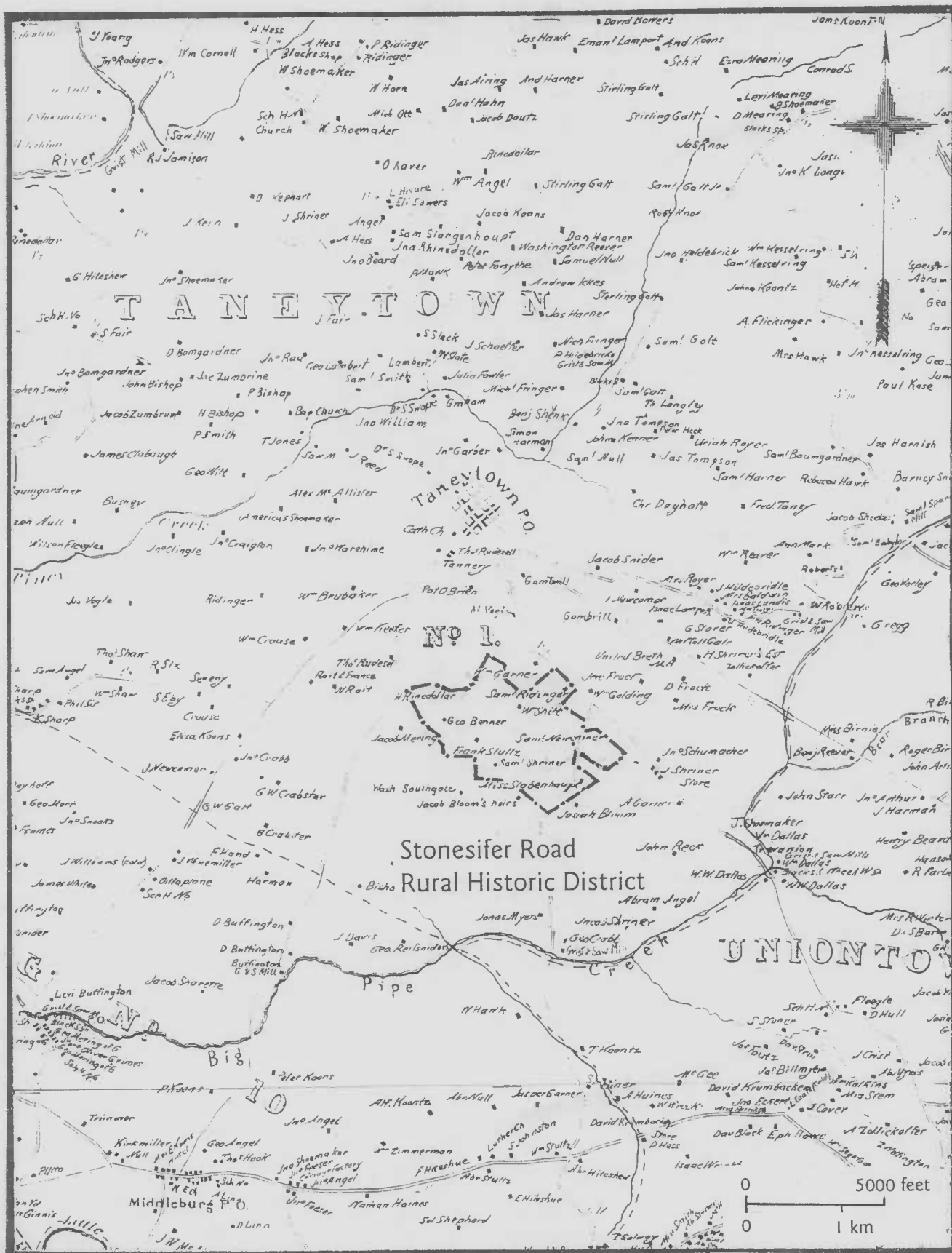
- I. Geographic Organization: (3) Piedmont  
(Hartford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard and Montgomery  
Counties, and Baltimore City)
- II. Chronological/Development Periods: (10) Agricultural-Industrial  
Transition (1815-1870), (11) Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
- III. Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes: (1) Agriculture; (2) Architecture,  
Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- IV. Resource Type:

Category: Landscape

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use: Farmsteads

Known Design Source: None



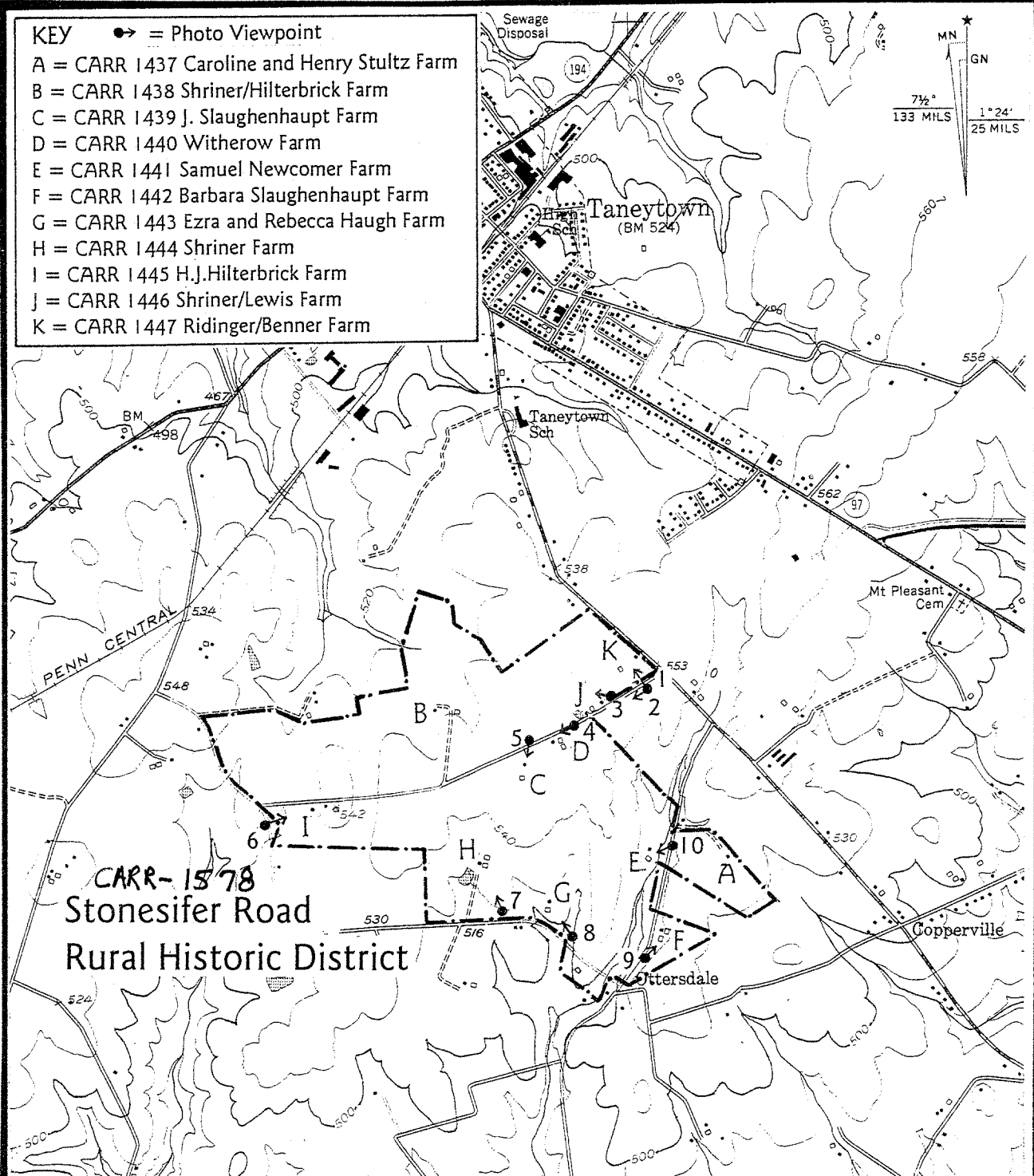
Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Simon J. Martenet, 1862.



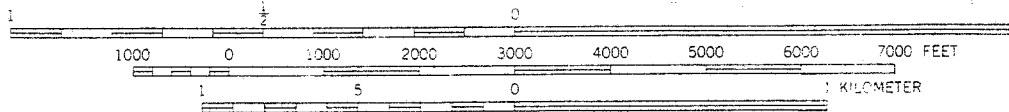
*Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland*, Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, 1877.

KEY    ➔ = Photo Viewpoint

- A = CARR 1437 Caroline and Henry Stultz Farm
- B = CARR 1438 Shriner/Hilterbrick Farm
- C = CARR 1439 J. Slaughenhaupt Farm
- D = CARR 1440 Witherow Farm
- E = CARR 1441 Samuel Newcomer Farm
- F = CARR 1442 Barbara Slaughenhaupt Farm
- G = CARR 1443 Ezra and Rebecca Haugh Farm
- H = CARR 1444 Shriner Farm
- I = CARR 1445 H.J. Hilterbrick Farm
- J = CARR 1446 Shriner/Lewis Farm
- K = CARR 1447 Ridinger/Benner Farm



SCALE 1:24 000    CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

--- = Historic District Boundary

TANEYTOWN, MD.—PA.



CARR1578

Ridinger / Benner Farm (CARR1447)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Zug-Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MD SHP

View of Ridinger / Benner Farm from Stonesifer Rd.  
Facing Northwest

1 of 10



CARR 1578

Shriner / Lewis Farm (CARR 1446) and Witherton Farm (CARR 1446)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Egn Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MD SHPO

View along Stonesifer Road showing Shriner / Lewis Farm  
on right and Witherton Farm on left, facing southwest

2 of 10



CARR 1578

Shinner / Hilderbrick Farm (CARR 1438)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Zug-Gibert

June 1998

Negatives at: MD SHPO

View of Shinner / Hilderbrick Farm, facing west.

3 of 10





CARR 1578

Witherow Farm (CARR 1440)  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Zig-Straut

June 1998

Negatives at: MD SHPO

View of agricultural outbuildings on Witherow Farm,  
facing southwest along Stonesifer Road.

4 of 10



CARR 1578

J. Slaughterhaupt Farm (CARR 1439)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Zug-Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MDSFPD

View of J. Slaughterhaupt Farm, facing south.

5 of 10



CARR 1578

H.J. Hiltnerbuck Farm (CHLR 1945)  
Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District  
Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Trg. Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MD SHPO

View of H.J. Hiltnerbuck Farm from Feeser Road West,  
facing northeast.

6 of 10



CARR 1578

Shriner Farm (CARR 1444)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Eng. Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MDSHPD

View of Shriner Farm from Feeser Road West, Facing  
northwest.

7 of 10





CARR 1978

Ezra & Rebecca Hargh Farm (CARR 1443)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Ego-Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MDSHPD

View of Ezra & Rebecca Hargh Farm from Offerdale  
Mill Road, facing northwest.

8 of 10



CARR 1578

Barbara Slaghenhaupt Farm (CARR 1442)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Zug-Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MDSAPD

View of Barbara Slaghenhaupt Farm from Otterdale  
Mill Road, facing northeast

9 of 10



CARR 1978

Samuel Newcomer Farm (CARR 1441)

Stonesifer Road Rural Historic District

Carroll County, Maryland

Wendy Zug-Gilbert

June 1998

Negatives at: MD SHPO

View of Samuel Newcomer Farm from Offordale  
Mill Road, facing southwest.

10 of 10